

## New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## Gold Closed Last Night at 145 1/2.

## THE WAR.

Selma, Ala., is semi-officially reported captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 11th inst. and Fort Reid and Roddy, with their entire commands, taken. Montgomery is also said to have fallen.

One hundred and nine pouches of Rebel mail matter from Richmond, and twenty-two from Petersburg, were yesterday sent through our post office to the War Department for examination.

It is ascertained that 800 headstuds of jobaco, belonging to the French Government, was destroyed by the fire at Richmond. The rest was saved by the exertions of the Union troops.

The President has issued a supplementary Proclamation stating that Key West was inadvertently included in the list of closed Southern ports, but that it is in fact open to commerce.

One hundred and twenty-one men were enlisted in this city on Tuesday. Yesterday no recruits were received at the Park Barracks, in consequence of the funds being exhausted.

Special advices from Goldsborough to April 10 state that positive information had been received at Goldsborough that Johnston's army was within 15 miles north-east of that place.

Lynchburg, Va., surrendered on the 11th to a Lieutenant of Gen. Griffin's forces at the head of a scouting party. MacKenzie's Brigade of Cavalry will occupy the town.

During the past five days, 3,400 Rebel prisoners have arrived in this city from City Point, Va., and are quartered in the Rebel camp on Hart's Island.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Moore Castle* at this port yesterday, we have dates from Havana to March 6, and from Mexico to March 1. The Imperial Government has executed a number of the captured officers of the national army. An insurrection broke out in the City of Mexico, but it was soon quelled. Some 12,000 French and Austrian troops were on their way to Sonora, but there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Austrians. The emigrants from the United States to Mexico are nearly disappointed.

By the arrival of the *New-York* and the *Moravian*, we have news from Europe to March 1, five days later than that previously received.

The United States war steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* have been fired upon by a Portuguese fort. The Portuguese maintain that they attempted to follow the Rebel ram *Stonewall* before the expiration of 24 hours, but the commanders of our vessels declare that they had no intention to leave, but were merely shifting their anchorage.

The Russian representative in Rome, on March 29, gave a grand banquet in honor of Gen. McClellan. Toasts were proposed for the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and the United States.

## GENERAL NEWS.

As a navy officer of secession sympathies was promulgating one of the averages in Washington on Sunday last, he met a squad of Rebel prisoners conveyed by a negro guard, whereat he raved violently, protesting against the indignity offered his friends. A newspaper correspondent, standing by, upbraided him for his disloyal conduct and subsequently reported the facts to the Navy Department, which summarily dismissed from the service the unworthy wretch of the national blue.

The Government is making an effort to reduce its expenses at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and has ordered 50 cents per day to be deducted from the wages of the majority of the mechanics. The latter on learning the order "struck," and some 4,000 are now idle.

The Democrats at the Albany charter election on Wednesday elected their ticket by an average majority of 1,340. The Unionists elect six of the ten Aldermen—a gain of three; the Democrats seven of the ten Supervisors—same as last year.

The late John C. Rives had invested one hundred thousand dollars in English consols. The *Oregonian's* Court in Washington orders them sold in London, the proceeds to be invested in United States bonds.

At the charter election held in Jersey City on the 11th, Mayor Oronius Cleveland (Dem.) was re-elected by about 500 majority. The largest portion of the city and ward Democratic ticket was also elected.

Mayor Gunther has issued another Proclamation appointing the 20th as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the gubernatorial recommendation, asserting that the time for rejoicing has come.

The sale of the State bonds received on amount of reimbursing the county of money paid for volunteers, has realized \$10,000.

Mrs. Gen. Lee is reported quite ill in Richmond. Her husband is on his way to his late residence from Burkeville.

The Health bill was debated in the Assembly yesterday, and ordered to a third reading.

The subscriptions to the County Bonds for two days have amounted to \$30,000.

The funeral of Gen. Winthrop yesterday was the occasion of an imposing military display.

Gold was quite steady yesterday. The opening rate was 145 1/2; the highest price of the day, 146, and the closing at 145 1/2. Government stocks are firm, but do not make the extreme prices of the morning. Railway shares are quite irregular. Railway earnings continue large, and are sufficient to attract buyers for investment. At the Second Board prices were lower. Late in the day the market was steady and prices tended upward. Money is very easy, and leading houses have been paying off loans at 5 per cent. At 6 there is an excessive supply. In freights there is little more doing to-day, but rates are without change. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$4,269,920 00—for Customs, \$120,000; Payments, \$4,289,187 90—on account of Loans, \$233,000; Balance, \$2,122,732 10.

Last Evening—The stock market active and irregular. Gold steady, but less sales after calls at close of report, 145 1/2.

A report of Gov. Seward's death was circulated through our City yesterday. It was of course unfounded. Gov. S. is recovering, and nearly or quite out of danger.

A bill creating an association for land-owning and house-building purposes has been submitted to our Senate. Its object, briefly, is to enable tenants and persons of moderate means to invest their savings as they secure in the premises they inhabit and will thus ultimately own. In

other words, it is a bill to encourage saving by making each year's savings diminish the cost of living next year. The object is good; the effect must be wholesome; we can detect no personal, that is no sinister, purpose; and we hope the bill will become a law.

We understand that the U. S. District-Attorney for this (Southern) District has been tendered to Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. We have not heard of its acceptance. Our State has few men, if any, more capable or worthy.

We copy elsewhere and call attention to an article on the subject of frauds, from *The Boston Transcript* of April 8. The sentiments therein expressed will meet the concurrence of all right-minded, honest men, without distinction of party. We are glad to see such an evidence of healthy moral tone from that quarter, for the whole Boston press were recently clamoring about the case of Smith Brothers, Navy contractors, as if no such outrage had been offered the people of this country since its settlement. It is all very well for men in Congress to bewail the hardships of rich contractors, blockade-runners, and such gentry, who may be punished by court-martial, or locked up for a season, but there are too few who recollect the shameful losses inflicted on the country at a time when it can least afford them. It may be unpleasant to the contractor to have his villainy exposed and punished, but how is it with the brave men who are put to needless suffering in the field in consequence of the same; have they no claims to our sympathy?

## WAR NEWS.

There is but one army remaining to the Rebellion large enough to be formidable in the field or which by any accident could be kept together for many weeks. Joe Johnston is supposed to have forty thousand men somewhere between Goldsborough and Raleigh. If he would choose to meet Gen. Sherman in a fair fight, he would find himself in the condition of the bull that charged a locomotive. If he retreats, which is about the only thing Johnston ever did, he must abandon Raleigh. In either case he has probably found before this his sole railway line of communication cut off by the irruption of Stoneman from western North Carolina upon the Danville Road somewhere between that place and Greensborough. Stoneman a fortnight since was within a hundred miles of the road, and may be presumed to have reached it before this time. In which case where is Johnston to go, or what business has he to be anywhere? He and his army are an absurdity. Nor do we believe he can long have an army. The surrender of Lee will be the signal for the virtual disbandment of the Rebel forces throughout the South. The story of that surrender cannot be kept untold, and the hungry, despondent, homesick soldiers who gather loosely about Johnston's standard, will need no other incentive to scatter them over half a dozen States. So that whatever Johnston might choose to do, it is not likely he will have any choice, or that the North Carolina campaign can be many days protracted. Now, as when he started from Atlanta and from Savannah, the very deliberation of Sherman's movements at the outset, will insure the most dazzling repidity in the end.

The expedition from Norfolk toward Weldon, of which a brief account is given this morning, may or may not have had a purpose in connection with Sherman's advance. It was discovered that Weldon was strongly fortified and garrisoned. That, with a considerable amount of booty in the shape of cotton and tobacco, is about what the expedition achieved.

The capture of Lynchburg shows what other places may be expected to do. This important town, center of three railroads and vast magazine of stores, surrendered to a handful of skirmishers commanded by a lieutenant. It is the town which was to be the base of Lee's promised guerrilla warfare for twenty years.

Selma and Montgomery, the capture of which is reported and believed by Gen. Thomas, are known to have been objective points of Gen. Wilson's cavalry expedition which left Eastport to sweep through Alabama, and perhaps bring up at Mobile. Montgomery, first, as Richmond was the last, capital of the Confederacy, is 331 miles from Mobile by the Alabama River, which is navigable for large steamers the whole distance the year through, so that the place has a military as well as political importance. It used to ship 75,000 bales of cotton annually. Selma is 70 miles below Montgomery, and has been the seat of numerous mills and factories since the war began. Were there a Confederacy left, it would be seriously embarrassed by the loss of these two places.

## PEACE—PUNISHMENT.

That is a very trite observation which imports that "he who says all men are villains convicts at least one; so there must be men base enough to think more of their own standing, popularity and prosperity, than of the public good, or there could be none to threaten personal peril or damage as a disservice from the nation dictated by the gravest considerations of National well-being.

We do firmly believe that Gen. Grant was as wise as he was generous in granting such liberal terms to the remnant of Gen. Lee's army, on condition of his laying down his arms. We do not doubt that he did so with and by the advice of President Lincoln, who, we are confident, will proceed in the line of magnanimous policy thus indicated if he is not overruled by bad advisers and deterred by what he mistakes for public opinion. For, if we allow Lee, Wise, Gordon, Pickett, Elzey, Ruggles, Ould, &c., &c., &c., upon their surrender, to go in safety to their homes, with a pledge that they shall there remain "undisturbed" so long as they shall continue to deport themselves loyally and quietly, how can you fail to treat with equal lenity those who may hereafter surrender? If these ought not to be tried and punished, who should be? Nay: with what show of fairness can you put others on trial for their lives, yet allow these to go free?

An anonymous correspondent ominously bids

us "be on your guard," if we continue to express such opinions. Now, if he means that we should take care that our country receive no detriment from our counsels, we can assure him that we have scarcely thought of aught else for the last four long, solemn years. From the hour wherein our struggle for National existence became inevitable, we have had but one purpose, one anxiety—that she be brought safely through her great and bloody peril. Others may have had their eye on jobs, on offices, on profits, on personal advantages of all sorts. We have submitted in silence to unjust and baseless reproach when the salvation of the Republic seemed to require that sacrifice. A great many have doubtless been far wiser and more efficient in their support of the National cause; but in usefulness devotion to it, in readiness to suffer for it, we yield to none. Yet there are those who seem to fancy that we may be turned aside from the course we deem vital to the Nation's well-being by menaces of personal damage and odium!

—We are just emerging from one of the grandest and most momentous struggles in human history. In this struggle, we have individually done well or ill, as the case may be; but there is no time yet to discriminate and label us as patriots or otherwise. Suffice it for the present that our country comes forth triumphant from the furnace wherein she has been fearfully tried and tested. Her integrity is preserved and vindicated, in defiance of the most gigantic and formidable Rebellion which the world has ever known. Her place among the nations of the earth will henceforth be higher and prouder than ever before. The power of her domestic foes is utterly broken; the eager hopes of her foreign revellers thoroughly blasted. Never were sanguine expectations more signally confounded than are those of the partisans of Disunion, American or European. And, best of all, that dreadful "institution" which has been our abiding scourge and shame—which was the great stumbling-block to republican progress in the Old World and to our National growth and enlightenment, is in the last agonies of dissolution. Its attempt to ruin the Great Republic has resulted in its own destruction. Human hangs on the gallows he had erected for Mordred, and the whole civilized world exults at the spectacle. Our triumph is complete—it only remains that we take care not to smother it by virtually degrading a great conflict of ideas and principles into a paltry matter of detected felony and legal retribution.

—The *New-York Times*, doing injustice to its own sagacity in a characteristic attempt to sail between wind and water, says, "Let us hang Jeff Davis and spare the rest." It seems to us well to catch a culprit before you decide to hang him; but we do not concur in the advice. Davis did not deserve nor instigate the Rebellion; on the contrary, he was one of the latest and most reluctant of the notables of the Cotton States to renounce definitively the Union. His prominence is purely official and representative; the only reason for hanging him is that you therein condemn and stigmatize more persons than in hanging any one else. There is not an ex-rebel in the world, no matter how penitent, who will not have unpleasant sensations about the neck on the day when the Confederate President is to be hung. And to what good end?

We insist that this matter must not be regarded in any narrow aspect. We are most anxious to secure the assent of the South to Emancipation: not that assent which the condemned gives to being hung when he shakes hands with the jailer and thanks him for past acts of kindness; but that hearty assent which can only be won by magnanimity. Perhaps the Rebels as a body would have given, even one year ago, as large and hearty a vote for hanging the writer of this article as any other man living; hence it more especially seems to him important to prove that the Civilization based on Free Labor is of a higher and humaner type than that based on Slavery. We cannot realize that the gratification to enure to our sanguinary friends from the hanging of any one man or fifty men should be allowed to outweigh this consideration.

## OUR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Crime and Misery make heavy drafts on the benevolence and wealth of our City. The social wrecks of two continents hang upon our shores are constantly increasing their demands upon the vigilance of our police and the purses of our tax-payers. Though Labor is largely paid here, and is usually in brisk demand, the number of thieves, burglars, drunkards, debauchees, lewd persons and reprobates in general, who are public nuisances and burdens at best, and who generally drift into the almshouse to die, after having patronized the courts and the prisons for some decades of months and even years, is enormous. We doubt that there is another million of people on earth on whom crime and dissipation cast so heavy a load as on the inhabitants of this City.

This load was formerly made heavier by a bad system of supervision. Our Public Charities were managed by functionaries who owed their offices to the Common Council of the hour, and were changed with each ebb and flow of the restless tide of party politics. All the subordinates were consequently displaced about as soon as they were qualified by experience to render efficient service. Occasionally, in their eagerness to retain their places or to serve their party, they dragged the paupers by hundreds to the polls and voted them to order. What wonder that the expense, always large, was constantly increasing?

At length, the Legislature interposed and made a radical change in the system. It confided the management of our City's Prisons and Public Charities to four Commissioners, to be named by the Controller. One object of this, and of the entire act, was to take the whole matter out of politics and keep it so evermore.

The original Commissioners under this act were MOSES H. GRINNELL, SIMON DRAPER, ISAAC BELL and JAMES B. NICHOLSON—the two former Republicans, the two latter Democrats, but all men widely known, and enjoying general respect and confidence. Mr. Draper had filled for years a like office under the old system, giving zealous, efficient service without

recompense and winning esteem and popularity thereby. We believe, but do not know, that the same was the case with some of his associates. And we know that the management of these Commissioners silenced complaint, prevented waste or peculation, and commanded approval beyond precedent. Whoever knows anything of our Municipal affairs knows that the Department of Charities and Correction has been a marked exception to the general prevalence of prodigality, plunder and inefficiency. While calls for change in other departments have been frequent, loud and earnest, we never heard or saw a wish expressed for a change in that of Charities and Correction.

Yet in January last, during Mr. Draper's absence on public business at Savannah, it was announced without premonition that Controller Brennan had appointed his brother Owen W. Grinnell and Draper. Mr. Grinnell was here, in the vigilant discharge of his duties; yet it was not breathed to him that he was to be supplanted; there was a full quorum of Commissioners on duty, and no pretense could be set up that Mr. Draper's absence compelled a new appointment. And, surely, no one will pretend that public confidence was to be prejudiced or the public interest subserved by the substitution of Messrs. Bowen and Brennan for Messrs. Grinnell and Draper.

The following document appears on the files of the Controller's office as the justification of this change:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1865.

As the laws organizing a Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in the City and County of New-York, require you to make appointments of such Commissioners on the 17th inst., and as the law contemplates a division of the Board between the two political parties, the undersigned, members of the Union organization of the City of New-York, respectfully recommend James Bowen and Owen W. Brennan to your consideration, as two of said Commissioners. The character and qualifications of the two gentlemen are too well known to the Controller and the community, to call for any certificate at our hands.

JAMES KELLY,  
ANDREW WILLIAMS,  
W. F. CHAMMAN,  
JOHN KEYSER,  
LEWIS H. WATTS,  
J. B. GAYLOR,  
W. A. DAWSON,  
ABRAHAM WALKER,  
H. H. HILL,  
SHERMAN SHOOK,  
JOHN LANSKY,  
FRANCIS MURPHY,  
J. J. SELLCOCK,  
THOS. QUINCY,  
JAMES E. COULTER,  
DAVID MILLER,  
CHAS. H. HALL,  
ANDREW CARBON,  
HENRY P. L.

To the Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Controller.  
—There are two or three names on this paper which we are somewhat surprised to find there; the rest we should have been surprised not to find wherever those of Henry Smith, Sheridan Shook and James E. Coulter are placed. Nearly all of them are (or recently have been) office-holders; our U. S. Postmaster, Surveyor, Marshal, Naval Officer, four Supervisors, several (late) Harbor Masters, &c., &c., figuring on the list. Altogether, we doubt that another short three dozen names could be cashably gathered from our City Directory whose lucky owners have for the last four years pocketed so much public money for so little public service as the signers of the above.

The Legislature, we believe, is considering how the wrong prompted by these gentlemen may best be undone, and how any repetition of it may be prevented. We hope to chronicle a successful issue of these deliberations.

## AMERICAN VESSELS FIRED UPON BY A PORTUGUESE FORT.

The United States frigates *Niagara* and *Sacramento* have for some time been engaged in chasing the Rebel ram *Stonewall*. The latter has at length succeeded in escaping from the port of Ferrol. On March 27th her arrival in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is announced. The Portuguese authorities ordered her to leave the harbor. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* arrived immediately after and were ordered by the Portuguese Government not to sail before the expiration of twenty-four hours after the departure of the *Stonewall*. The commanders of the frigates are charged by the Portuguese with having disregarded this order, and, while attempting to sail before the proper time, were fired upon by a Portuguese fort. The commanders of our steamers are, on the other hand, reported to have had no intention to sail, but merely to have shifted their anchorage. Diplomatic notes, it is further reported, have already been exchanged in regard to this matter. The Rebel organ of London, *The Index*, volunteers the further announcement that the great Powers would protect Portugal if the United States should attempt to impose upon her.

It would be useless to offer any comment upon this affair until as the facts have been established. If the statements of the commanders of our steamers are correct, our Government will know how to vindicate the honor of the national flag. At all events, the relations of the foreign Governments to Rebel vessels are now on the point of undergoing a revision, which will make the renewal of such events impossible.

## MEXICO.

The combined forces of the French and the Mexican Church Party have succeeded in overpowering the legitimate Government of Mexico, but that does by no means prove that the people have abandoned the cause of their independence. On the contrary, we are in receipt of trustworthy reports, which very significantly point the other way.

We are assured by a rabid Imperialist paper of the City of Mexico, the *Estafete*, that the warmest interest is shown by the people of that city in the execution of any Jurist, while they are indifferent with regard to the death of any Imperialist however prominent. Other Mexican papers apprise us of a similar disposition among the people of Puebla. In both cities riots recently occurred, in which public opinion unmistakably declared itself in favor of Juarez. The same reports reach us from Vera Cruz, from Querétaro, and other towns. The execution of several officers of the National army by the Imperial Government, raised such a profound indignation that four papers of the City of Mexico had to be threatened with trial by martial law. Engagements between the Imperialists and the National forces are reported to have taken

place, not only in the States remote from the center of the Government, but even in the States of Mexico and Puebla, where Governors acting in the name of the Republican Government continue to maintain themselves. These are only a few among many facts which clearly indicate that the people of Mexico are far from being reconciled to the new rule.

All reports from the resident citizens of the United States and of native Mexicans agree that the French manifest an overbearing temper toward the Mexicans and a spirit of hostility to the United States, which are becoming intolerable to both, and sure to bring on, in the course of time, a just retribution.

A correspondent who writes to lecture us severely for what we say in favor of Pacification without Vengeance adds:

"The terms upon which Lee was permitted to surrender the fragments of the Rebel army under his command, are regarded with disgust and unqualified indignation by the vast number of the most sensible, loyal and influential citizens in this region."

—We beg our friend to reconsider and retract the above. We can stand any amount of this; but Gen. Grant isn't used to it, and it would annoy him more than a Rebel battery or bayonet-charge. Double our dose of censure, but let Gen. Grant alone.

Of the \$61,000 necessary to pay off the mortgage on the Mercantile Library Building, \$45,000 has already been raised, the acknowledgments for which are made in our advertising columns. There is no literary institution in this city so useful to the young men in whose hands its future interests and character will rest, and there should be no difficulty in raising the balance of the sum necessary to render the Library free from all incumbrance.

## The Evening Post says:

"There is in Richmond, just now, one James D. Campbell, whom we recommend to the attention of Mr. Speed. This Campbell formerly occupied the exalted position of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States."

—Can this James D. Campbell be a relative of Mr. John A. Campbell of Alabama, whom President Polk elevated to the bench of the Court in question? The name Campbell is common enough, yet we do not happen to recollect any other Campbell as holding such a judgeship in these latter days.

D. H. Hill, Confederate Major-General, was in 1856 a Professor in Davidson College, N. C., and wrote thence a letter to Col. Isaac W. Hayne, requesting his aid in putting through Congress a claim for \$100,000 in recompense for the services and sufferings of the Hill family in the Revolutionary War. He adds:

"I have been long willing to assuage the negro-worshipping pack north of Mason and Dixon's line, but I think that I could assuage with a better success if well allied with Government power."  
"I am married and am living with good Union-loving Whigs of the old Federal stripe, and I cannot often give expression to my true feelings."  
"Old King is, however, waking up, and I think that the day is not far distant when North Carolina will be Southern to the backbone."

—We thank this thrifty patriot for his well-merited tribute to the loyalty of the North Carolina "Whigs of the old Federal stripe." They are as sound to-day as they were in 1856; and nine of the ten Members chosen by North Carolina to the last Rebel Congress are of their breed. There never was a genuine Secesh hair in the head of any one of them.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

## ECONOMY IN THE NAVY.

The country will hear with joy that one department of the Government has determined to do its duty immediately to the finances of the Nation and to its overburdened taxpayers. The Secretary of the Navy has boldly set to work to bring down the expenses of his Department. Months ago, in view of the near termination of the war, he refused to purchase more materials, or to permit repairs to be done outside the Government yards. To-day the tender of a contract, which under other circumstances, would have been deemed most advantageous, was peremptorily declined. The commercial vessels which the exigencies of the service have required to be purchased, will be sold, and such war vessels as are not specially required, will be put out of commission, and officers and men, in all departments, whose services may be dispensed with, will be permitted to return to civil life. A retrenchment so vast a scale, will not only materially relieve the Treasury, but it is hoped will be imitated in other departments.

## COTTON.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Georgia says there is no one resource of the South so little understood and so greatly under-estimated as the amount of cotton still held there. He thinks there must be at least 1,500,000 bales in Georgia and 1,000,000 bales more in Alabama. He has personal knowledge of hundreds of bales which have been buried in the sand for more than a year. He predicts that cotton will sell for 10 cents per pound in Savannah as soon as the Government removes the restrictions upon its coming in, and his integrity and sound judgment are vouched for by gentlemen of the highest character in this city.

## GOVERNMENT COTTON.

It is ascertained that Secretary McCulloch, in view of the great losses sustained upon the Government cotton sent to New-York, will permit parties to remove their three-quarters in kind, of any Southern staple, leaving one-quarter with the Treasury agent in lieu of the present rule of requiring a sale to be first, and the Government's portion paid in money and subject to the present emergency expenses.

## OUR ARMIES.

It is said in well-informed circles here that before the last draft was ordered, there were 1,241,000 men on the pay rolls of the War Department. If this is the fact and if the people who have been taxed to support this host on paper which they have never seen in the field, there is no doubt that a popular demand for the instant reduction of the army north of the Potomac will be made in a tone and a temper that no politician and no party will dare to be deaf to.

## GEN. GRANT'S TERMS.

Those who most bitterly denounce the leniency of Gen. Grant's terms of capitulation with Lee now profess to derive consolation in the fact that the necks of the whole Rebel horde are not worth the life of one devoted Union soldier, which might have been lost in another attack.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Such has been the increase of the navy, that the Navy Register for this year will contain 50 pages more than the one previously published. Sixty vessels were added between January 1st, 1864, and January 1st, 1865, and increased in proportion. The names of 64 iron-clads are given. The entire number of vessels added between January 1st, 1864, and January 1st, 1865, is 683. It appears that within the period above named, seven naval vessels were destroyed by Rebel torpedoes, and as many captured by the enemy.

SOUTHERN PORTS.  
The ports recently closed by the proclamation of the President will continue to be blockaded.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, April 12, 1865.

## BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

A. Amending the charter of Yonkers.  
Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Docks.  
Incorporating the New-York and Bay Side Ferry Company.  
Relative to the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

## BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the City of New-York to borrow money.  
Re-appropriating certain moneys for canal graded, and for building weigh locks at Oswego, for rebuilding the dam on the Oswego River.

Authorizing the consolidation of Railroads in Brooklyn.  
The Rochester Armory bill.

For a survey of the Hudson River from Waterford to Fort Edward.  
Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Petroleum Storage Company.  
Relative to Savings Banks in New-York. Recommended.

The consideration of the "Central Railroad, Two and a half cents per mile way fare bill" was resumed at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Folger's amendment to remove the restriction as to the fare now imposed upon the Hudson River Railroad Company was lost, 14 to 14.

Mr. MINGHILL spoke at length in support of the bill. He quoted figures showing that the cost of the road had not averaged as much during the four years of the war as during the previous four years, and that, because of this fact, its appointments, rolling stock and rails have depreciated. He argued that so long as the fare is reduced to two cents per mile, it is largely increased expenses, or most of them, must be made up by its freight traffic. That this is now the case, and the producer, the shipper and the consumer have to make up all that is lost on the traveler. He declared that the Central Railroad Corporation had interfered in the politics of the State or of the country and deprecated the introduction of politics into the discussion of this bill. It is a question involving great interests, and should be treated as such, and not as a party matter. He denied the correctness of the assertion that its passage would do harm to the Republic's party.

After concluding his remarks, Mr. MINGHILL moved to report progress. Carried to 10 to 15. Mr. MINGHILL not voting.

Mr. CHESTER moved to make the bill the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Carried.

The PRESIDENT stated that during the Executive session of the Senate, that a correspondent of a New-York paper, Mr. Everett, had been detected in one of the upper committee rooms, listening at an aperture that led into the Senate Chamber, to the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session.

On motion, Messrs. Shafer, Hobbs and Andrews were appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

## ASSEMBLY.

## REPORTS.

To incorporate the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company.  
To incorporate the North American and Italian Steamship Company.

To authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to construct new tracks.

To authorize the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company to fix and limit its capital stock, and the use of dummy engines in Westchester County.

To incorporate the National Turkish Bath Company.  
To improve seventh street in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York and Point Isabel Navigation, Land and Dock Company.

To amend the Quarantine act.  
To amend the charter of Troy.

To incorporate the Students' Aid Society of New-York Free Academy.